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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR OCTOBER 1987 JANUARY 1988

Unemployment Remains Unchanged — 6.4%

Area Job Growth Slips Below U.S. Rate

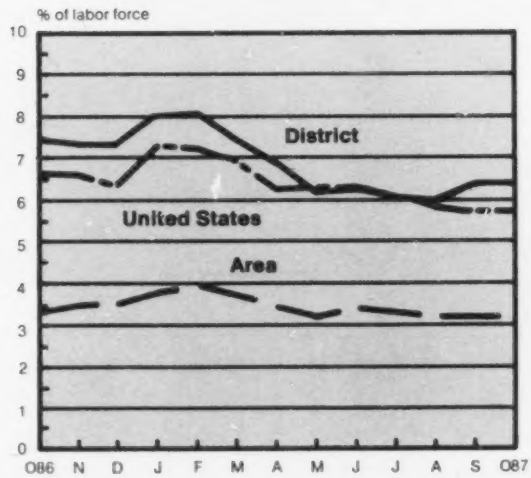
Labor Force

The District

For the second month in a row, the labor market status of District residents in October remained relatively unchanged. The October unemployment rate measured 6.4 percent, the same as in September of 1987. During October the labor force grew by 600 workers with 300 being added to the employment rolls and 300 to the list of unemployed.

For the first 10 months of this year, the unemployment rate has averaged 6.8 percent. Thus, if the rate for the remaining two months of 1987 does not increase or decrease significantly, the average for all of the year will be the lowest annual rate in the District since 1974 when the annual rate was 6.0 percent. Since January, 13,700 District residents have joined the labor force.

Unemployment Rates
October 1986 to October 1987



More importantly, in October, there were 17,700 more residents with jobs and 4,100 fewer unemployed.

Compared to October 1986, unemployment is down one full percentage point (6.4 per-

Continued on page 3

Government of the District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

Department of Employment Services
F. Alexis H. Roberson
Director

The Department of Employment Services

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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR OCTOBER 1987 — JANUARY 1988

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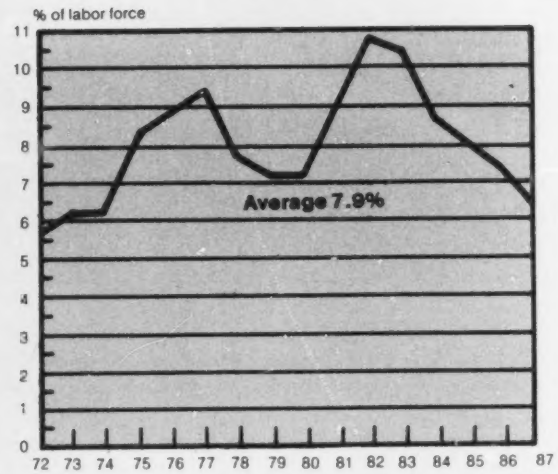
The *Area Labor Summary* is published monthly by the D.C. Department of Employment Services, 500 C Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001. The Division of Labor Market Information and Research Staff (Richard Groner, Chief) prepares the *Summary*. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and development of data herein: Charles Roeslin, Rufus Daniels, Eileen Dent, Nancy Anderson-Grant, Elsie Taylor, Hattie Sublett, and Gwendolyn Thompson; and administrative support was provided by Robin McDonald.

Inquiries and requests for labor market information may be obtained by writing to the above address, or by calling: (202) 639-1641 or 639-1642.

Continued from page 1

cent this year vs. 7.4 percent last year). Furthermore, there are 17,800 more residents working and 2,000 fewer unemployed.

District Unemployment Rates in the Month of October 1972 - 1987



Long-run improvements are also being documented. Over the past 15 years, the unemployment rate in the District during the month of October has averaged 7.9 percent. Thus, unemployment this year is one and one half percentage points below the long-term trend for the month and the lowest since the 6.2 percent in October of 1974, some thirteen years ago.

Unemployment among all civilian workers in the United States in October was 5.7 percent (unadjusted), also unchanged from September. Unemployment in the Nation for the first 10 months of 1987 is averaging 6.3 percent, only a half of a percentage point lower than in the District.

The Area & Suburbs

At 2.6 percent of the labor force, the unemployment status of Suburban residents in October remained unchanged over the month and unchanged over the year. During October, however, some 14,200 suburbanites joined the labor force while 15,300 found jobs. As a result, suburban unemployment declined by 1,100. Compared to last year (October 1986), there are now 51,800 more suburbanites in the labor force with 51,200 at work and 600 more seeking jobs.

Unemployment Rates in the Washington, D.C., MSA by City and County

	Oct.[a] 1987	Sept.[b] 1987	Oct.[b] 1986
District of Columbia	6.4	6.4	7.4
Calvert County	4.1	3.9	3.3
Prince Georges County	3.4	3.4	3.3
Frederick County	3.2	2.9	3.0
Charles County	3.0	2.9	2.4
Stafford County	2.7	2.8	2.3
Montgomery County	2.4	2.5	2.3
Alexandria City	2.3	2.6	2.8
Prince William County	2.3	2.4	2.3
Falls Church City	2.2	2.3	2.3
Manassas Park City	2.1	1.8	1.8
Fairfax County	2.0	2.3	2.3
Arlington County	1.9	2.1	2.4
Loudoun County	1.9	2.1	2.1
Fairfax City	1.8	1.8	2.7
Manassas City	1.6	2.4	2.2

a. Preliminary.
b. Revised

Source: Department of Employment Services, Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the Virginia Employment Commission.

Labor market activities in the District, when combined with the suburbs, also produced no change in the Area unemployment rate in October. The rate held steady at 3.2 percent, one of the lowest Area rates in the Nation. Compared to last year at the same time, there are now 69,000 more area residents employed. Since Area employment expanded more than the labor force, unemployment declined by 1,400 people over the year. All of the decline in unemployment is attributable to the District, as jobless-

Continued on page 4

Employment Status for the Civilian Population
District of Columbia, Suburban Ring, and the Washington, D.C. MSA
October 1987[a]

	Oct.[b] 1987	Sept.[c] 1987	Oct. 1986	Sept. 1986	Net Change From Sept. 1987	Net Change From Oct. 1986
Washington, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	340,300	339,700	324,500	323,700	600	15,800
Total Employed	318,400	318,100	300,600	299,100	300	17,800
Total Unemployed	21,900	21,600	23,900	24,700	300	-2,000
Unemployment Rate[d]	6.4	6.4	7.4	7.6	—	-1.0
Suburban Ring						
Civilian Labor Force	1,797,200	1,783,000	1,745,400	1,724,000	14,200	51,800
Total Employed	1,751,200	1,735,900	1,700,000	1,679,900	15,300	51,200
Total Unemployed	45,900	47,000	45,300	44,000	-1,100	600
Unemployment Rate[d]	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	—	—
Washington, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,137,500	2,122,700	2,069,900	2,047,700	14,800	67,600
Total Employed	2,069,600	2,054,000	2,000,600	1,979,000	15,600	69,000
Total Unemployed	67,800	68,600	69,200	68,700	-800	-1,400
Unemployment Rate[d]	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	—	-0.1

a. Detail may not add to the totals due to independent rounding.
b. Preliminary.
c. Revised.
d. Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; the Virginia Counties of Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford; and the Maryland Counties of Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert.

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Labor Force Distribution
Washington Metropolitan Area
October 1986 & October 1987
(Percent)

	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment
October 1987			
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	15.9	15.4	32.3
Suburbs	84.1	84.6	67.7
October 1986			
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	15.7	15.0	34.5
Suburbs	84.3	85.0	65.5

Continued from page 3

ness among suburbanites actually increased by an estimated 600 persons.

As a result of over-the-year changes (October 1986 to October 1987), District residents now comprise a larger proportion of the Washington Area's total labor force. More importantly, District residents have increased their share of Area jobs and decreased their proportion of Area joblessness.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totalled 7,661 in October 1987—down 1,090 from September. In October, 54 percent of all UI recipients were males. Occupationally, clerical and sales workers comprised 27 percent of the total October claimants. This was followed by professional, technical, and managerial workers at 26 percent. Service workers accounted for another 20 percent. The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 10.0 weeks for all claimants—down from 10.3 weeks in September.

Over the month, the duration for males declined from 10.6 weeks to 9.9 weeks, while that for females increased from 10.0 to 10.3 weeks. In October 1986, the average duration for males was 9.9 weeks and 10.3 weeks for females.

Job Growth

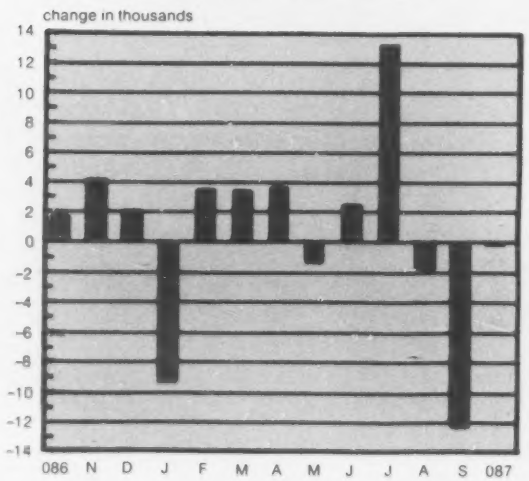
The District

The number of jobs in the District declined slightly by 100 between September and October. Seasonal losses in the public sector were virtually offset by private sector growth of 2,700 jobs. Services accounted for this growth with seasonally induced gains in All Other Services (1,000 jobs) and Hotels (600 jobs). Legal Services gained 500 jobs while Personal Services was the only service industry showing no growth.

The public sector declined by 1.1 percent for a loss of 2,800 jobs. A reduction by Federal Government (4,600 jobs) was partially offset by a gain in State and Local Government (1,800 jobs). The loss in Federal Government reflected seasonal declines and the transfer of approximately 2,800 employees working at Saint Elizabeth's Hospital to the District Government, which also accounted for the gain in State and Local Government.

Over the year (October 1986 to October 1987), the number of District jobs rose by 1.1 percent for a gain of 6,800 jobs. The private sector grew at a rate of 2.8 percent, gaining 10,800 jobs. Services accounted for 72 percent of this growth with the leading job contributors being Hotels (2,400 jobs) and All Other Services (2,200 jobs). Significant Services sector growth was also registered in Legal Services (1,100 jobs) and Health Services (1,000 jobs). Trade contributed 1,700 new jobs, 94 percent of which resulted from growth in Eating and Drinking Places (1,600 jobs), while Construction added 1,200 new jobs. The public sector declined by 1.5 percent, losing 4,000 jobs, as a substantial loss in Federal Government (7,500 jobs) was partially offset by growth in State and Local Government (3,600 jobs). These shifts in employment are partially attributable to the recent transfer by the Federal Government of Saint Elizabeth's Hospital to the District Government.

Monthly Job Growth
The District
October 1986 - October 1987



Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work[a]
(in thousands)

Industry	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	October 1987[b]	September 1987[c]	October 1986	October 1987[b]	September 1987[c]	October 1986
Total	**647.9**	**648.0**	**641.1**	**2,061.5**	**2,047.8**	**2,015.7**
Total Private Sector	**391.0**	**388.3**	**380.2**	**1,500.6**	**1,494.3**	**1,459.8**
Total Government	**256.9**	**259.7**	**260.9**	**560.9**	**553.5**	**555.9**
Manufacturing	**15.9**	**15.7**	**15.6**	**85.9**	**85.6**	**85.7**
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	41.8	41.8	42.2
Stone, Clay, Glass and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.4	3.4	3.4
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip., & Sup.	N/A	N/A	N/A	21.4	21.5	22.8
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	17.0	16.9	15.9
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	44.0	43.8	43.5
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.6	5.6	5.3
Printing & Publishing	12.0	11.7	11.7	31.5	31.2	31.0
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.9	7.0	7.2
All Other Manufacturing	4.0	4.0	3.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.9**	**0.9**	**1.0**
Construction	**15.4**	**15.1**	**14.2**	**127.5**	**127.0**	**126.1**
Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities	**24.8**	**24.9**	**24.4**	**100.1**	**100.1**	**95.4**
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.1	5.1	4.8
Transportation ex. Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	44.5	44.4	41.5
All Transportation	9.5	9.6	9.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication & Public Utilities	15.2	15.3	15.0	50.5	50.6	49.1
Trade	**65.0**	**64.9**	**63.5**	**419.7**	**415.9**	**407.8**
Wholesale	8.9	8.9	9.0	77.7	77.6	74.2
Retail	56.1	56.0	54.4	341.9	338.3	333.6
General Merchandise	4.5	4.2	5.0	40.0	38.1	41.1
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	46.5	46.6	47.1
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	38.7	38.8	37.9
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	26.1	25.2	24.6
Eating & Drinking Places	27.2	27.8	25.6	108.3	108.7	103.1
All Other Retail	24.5	24.0	23.8	82.4	80.9	79.7
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	**36.3**	**36.6**	**36.6**	**120.8**	**121.3**	**116.4**
Banking	7.1	7.0	7.3	22.0	21.8	21.8
All Other	29.2	29.7	29.3	98.8	99.5	94.6
Services	**233.6**	**230.9**	**225.8**	**645.9**	**643.4**	**627.5**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	16.8	16.2	14.4	33.9	33.6	31.6
Personal Services	4.0	4.0	4.1	23.8	23.4	23.0
Business Services	51.1	50.8	50.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	34.2	34.0	33.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Legal Services	24.4	23.9	23.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	30.6	30.5	30.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	72.5	71.5	70.3	588.2	586.4	572.9

Wage and Salary Employment
(continued)

	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	October 1987[b]	September 1987[c]	October 1986	October 1987[b]	September 1987[c]	October 1986
Government	**256.9**	**259.7**	**260.9**	**560.9**	**553.5**	**555.9**
Federal Government	202.9	207.5	210.4	346.9	351.3	353.3
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	214.0	202.2	202.6
State & Local Government Except Public Transportation	49.3	47.5	45.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Public Transportation	4.8	4.8	5.1	N/A	N/A	N/A

a. Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.
b. Preliminary.
c. Revised.

Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

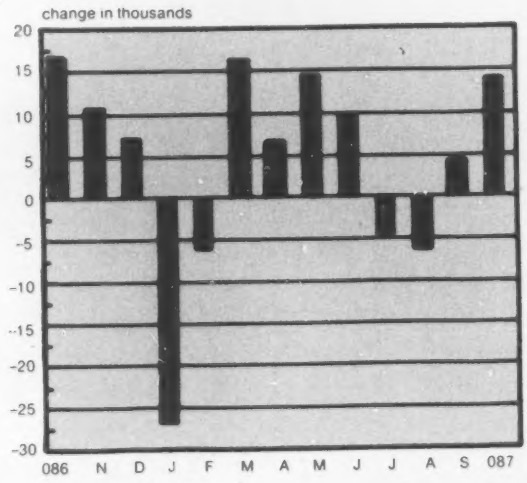
Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The Suburbs

The number of suburban jobs increased seasonally by 1.0 percent for a gain of 13,800 jobs between September and October. The public sector accounted for 74 percent of the growth with seasonally induced gains in State and Local Government (10,000 jobs) and a slight increase in Federal Government (200 jobs). Sixty-one percent of the growth occurring in State and Local Government was concentrated in the Virginia Suburbs as was all of the Federal job growth. The private sector increased by 3,600 jobs with seasonal growth in Retail Trade (3,500 jobs), a majority (54 percent) of which was concentrated in the Maryland suburbs.

Over the year (October 1986 to October 1987) suburban jobs grew at a rate of 2.8 percent for a gain of 39,000 jobs. The Virginia suburbs grew at a rate of 4.0 percent accounting for 69 percent of the new jobs created while the Maryland suburbs increased by 1.7 percent for a 31 percent share of the job growth.

Monthly Job Growth
The Suburbs
October 1986 - October 1987



The private sector accounted for 77 percent of total growth, with a high concentration of new jobs in Services (10,600 jobs) and Trade (10,400 jobs). A majority of the Services growth is attributable to the Virginia suburbs (54 percent) while the Maryland suburbs

Continued on page 8

Continued from page 7

were responsible for 51 percent of the growth in Trade. Growth in Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (4,700 jobs) and Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (4,300 jobs) was concentrated in the Virginia suburbs (69 percent).

Public sector growth of 9,000 jobs, reflected gains in both Federal Government (1,100 jobs) and State and Local Government (7,800 jobs). Public job growth occurred entirely in the Virginia suburbs.

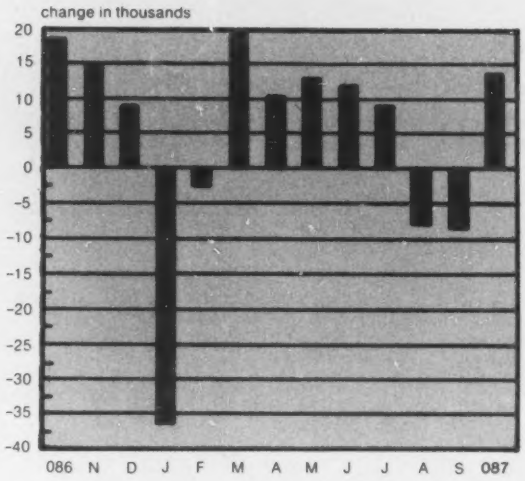
The Area

The Washington Metropolitan Area gained 13,700 jobs between September and October for a 0.7 percent growth rate. The private sector accounted for 46 percent of the total job growth with seasonal gains in Trade (3,800 jobs) and Services (2,500 jobs).

In the public sector, substantial growth in State and Local Government (11,800 jobs) was partially offset by a reduction in federal government (4,400 jobs) resulting in a 1.3 percent increase in government jobs. Seasonal growth in the suburbs was primarily responsible for the gain in State and Local Government while Federal Government reductions occurred in the District and were due in part to the transfer of Saint Elizabeth's Hospital to the District Government.

Over the year (October 1986 to October 1987), the Area grew at a rate of 2.3 percent, adding 45,800 new jobs. The private sector accounted for 89 percent of the growth with 40,800 jobs created and a 2.8 percent annual growth rate. The growth leaders, Services (18,400 jobs) and Trade (11,900 jobs), were responsible for 74 percent of private job growth. Significant growth also occurred in Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (4,700 jobs) and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (4,400 jobs).

Monthly Job Growth
The Area
October 1986 - October 1987



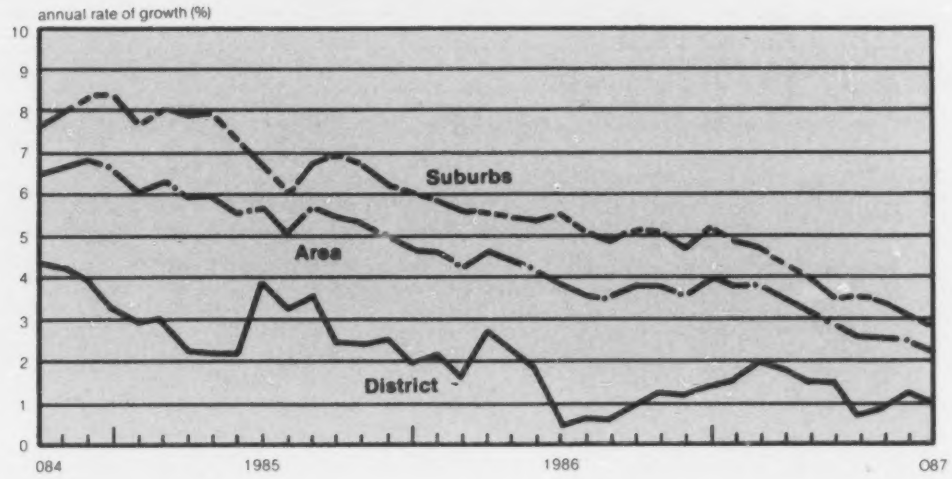
The public sector grew at a rate of 0.9 percent for a gain of 5,000 jobs as growth in State and Local Governemnt (11,400 jobs) was partially offset by reductions in Federal Government (6,400 jobs). With 68 percent of the State and Local Government growth concentrated in the suburbs and all of the Federal Government losses occurring in the District, the District now accounts for only 46 percent of total government jobs and 58 percent of federal civilian jobs in the Area.

Area Job Growth Rates

Over the past 3 years (October 1984 to October 1987), the Washington Area has created new jobs at a rate of 4.6 percent. Measured by monthly over-the-year changes, however, the rate of growth has been steadily declining after peaking at 6.8 percent in December of 1984. Between October 1986 and October 1987, the Area's job growth slowed to 2.3 percent.

The Suburban portion of the Area is still the

Monthly Over-The-Year Rate of Job Growth
October 1984 to October 1987



Profile of Job Growth Rates
October 1984 to October 1987

The Area

Average 36 months	4.6%
High, December 1984	6.8%
Low, October 1987	2.3%
Current month	2.3%

The Suburbs

Average 36 months	5.8%
High, January 1985	8.4%
Low, October 1987	2.8%
Current month	2.8%

The District

Average 36 months	2.1%
High, October 1984	4.4%
Low, July 1986	0.5%
Current month	1.1%

generator of most of the new jobs, having grown over the past year at a rate of 2.8 percent, but below its 36 month long-term average of 5.8 percent. The over-the-year growth this October was the lowest during the 36-month span for the Area and the Suburbs. Over the past year, the District proper has added new jobs at a rate of 1.1 percent, and like the Suburbs, below its 36-month average of 2.1 percent.

In absolute terms, job creation in the Area has declined from 100,300 new jobs produced between October 1984 and October 1985 to 45,800 between October 1986 and this past October. Over the past year, 39,000 new jobs were added to the Suburban economy and 6,800 in the District. However, as of October, the Washington Area began creating new jobs at a slightly slower pace than the U.S. economy (2.6 percent versus 2.7 percent for the Nation).

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Jobs Profile:

Baltimore City and The District

Analysts and commentators often compare job growth in the District to job growth in the Suburbs. In the October edition of the *Area Labor Summary,* LMIR staff reviewed job development in the District over the past 40 years (1945-1985). Over that long period, the District's economy created 144,000 jobs at an annual rate of 0.7 percent. The most prolific 5-year period was 1960 to 1965 when the annual rate of job growth was 2.8 percent. These long-term job growth rates in the District, however, do not compare with much more rapid suburban rates of growth. The District has a mature economy, with a stable population, scarce and expensive land, a declining industry (Federal Government), and a height restriction on its buildings. Thus, the District will never be able to keep pace with long-term suburban growth rates.

Job growth in a central city like the District probably should be compared to job growth in other central cities. Unfortunately, job data are generally summarized by Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA's) such as the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area, and not by the central city and its suburbs. Fortunately, job data are available for Baltimore City and LMI staff have been able to conduct a comparison.

Comparison Highlights:

Job growth (wage and salary employment) in the District of Columbia between 1980 and 1986 produced 24,500 new jobs—an increase of 4 percent. During the same period, the Baltimore City economy lost 7,700 jobs—a decline of 1.7 percent.

In the early 1980's both cities lost jobs as a result of two national recessions and cuts in federal programs, as well as federal employment layoffs in the District. Between 1980 and 1983, Baltimore lost 26,700 jobs (5.8%), while the District lost 19,500 jobs (3.2%). However, by 1986, the District had replaced all the lost jobs and added some 44,000 jobs to the recessionary low of 596,600 jobs in 1983, a three-year increase of 7.4 percent. Baltimore has yet to replace all the jobs lost

Total Jobs* in Baltimore and the District 1980 - 1986
(Annual Averages in Thousands)

Year	Baltimore	District
1980	461.3	616.1
1981	452.2	611.0
1982	434.2	597.9
1983	434.6	596.6
1984	449.3	613.8
1985	458.1	631.2
1986	453.6	640.6
Number	**-7.7**	**24.5**
% Change	**-1.7**	**4.0**

* Wage & Salary Employment

Private Sector Jobs* in Baltimore and the District 1980 - 1986
(Annual Averages in Thousands)

Year	Baltimore	District
1980	365.7	333.9
1981	364.7	337.8
1982	352.9	337.1
1983	353.1	337.8
1984	363.6	353.2
1985	370.2	364.1
1986	365.9	373.6
Number	**0.2**	**39.7**
% Change	**0.1**	**11.9**

* Wage & Salary Employment

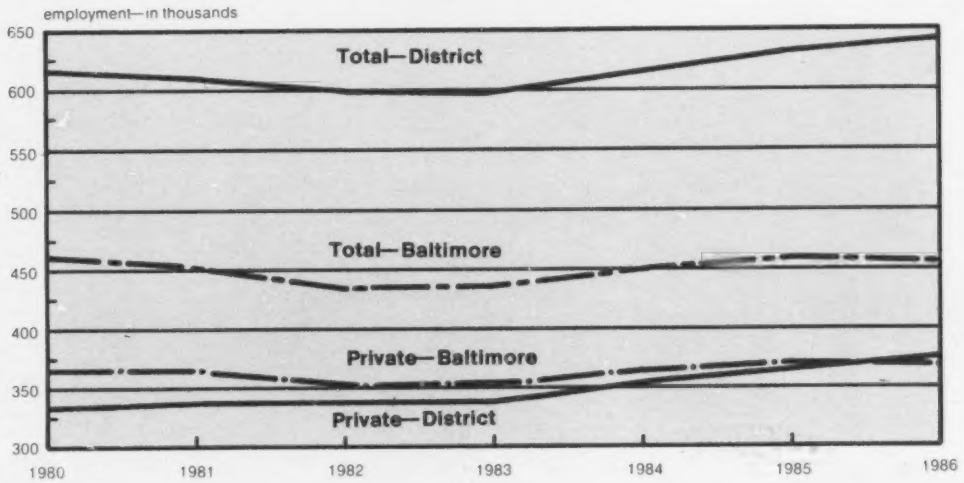
in the early 1980's. Since its recovery began, also in 1983, the Baltimore economy has added 19,000 jobs or an increase of 4.4 percent. Therefore, post recessionary recovery has been much stronger in the District.

Interestingly, private sector job growth in the District has also been much better than in Baltimore. Over the first six years of this decade, the District's private sector has added 39,700 jobs, or an 11.9 percent increase. Over the same period, the Baltimore private sector netted only 200 new jobs. While the recessions of the early 1980's significantly slowed job growth in the District's private sector, it lost only 700 jobs in 1982. In Baltimore, the impact was much more substantial and in 1982 they lost 11,800 private jobs.

Public sector jobs in both cities constitute problems. Since 1980, the District has lost 15,300 federal jobs, a decrease of 6.7 percent. In Baltimore, 7,900 public sector jobs have been lost, but federal employment in that city has actually increased by 1,200 jobs over the past six years. So all of the loss in Baltimore is related to State or Local Government employment.

Thus, when job growth in the District is compared to another central city (even one that has a reputation for very extensive economic development), the District's job creation performance is remarkably good especially considering its limitation of scarce and expensive land, restrictions on building heights, stable population and a declining basic industry.

Jobs in Baltimore City & The District
1980 - 1986



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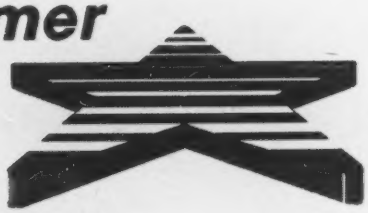
Hire A Youth This Summer



THE MAYOR'S SUMMER YOUTH EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM

639-1562

★★★

Government of the District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

Department of Employment Services
500 C Street, NW.

Unemployment Rates

Metropolitan Areas

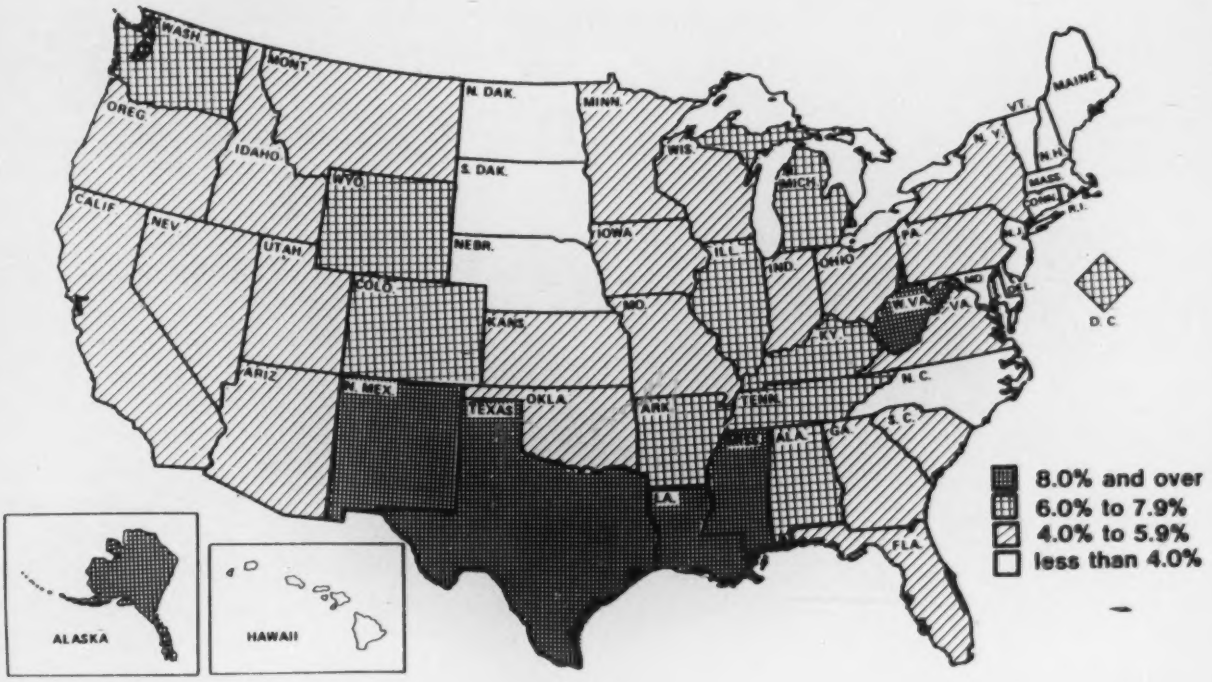
In September 1987, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 269 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. Historically, the Washington Area's jobless rate declines somewhat between August and September. In September, the decline in the civilian labor force and employment due to seasonal adjustments resulted in the unemployment rate remaining constant at 3.2 percent. This was the thirty-second lowest rate of all 269 areas reporting. A year ago, the rate was 3.4 percent.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area's rate at 3.2 percent was the second lowest rate recorded for all major metropolitan areas. The Boston Area had the lowest rate unchanged at 2.5 percent. A year ago, the Boston rate was 3.8 percent. The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington, recorded a September rate of 4.3 percent, also unchanged from August. A year ago, it was 4.7 percent. The Richmond-Petersburg Area, 110 miles to the south of Washington, had a September jobless rate of 3.8 percent, up from 3.6 percent in August. A year ago, it was 4.1 percent.

States

When the District of Columbia (with a September preliminary unemployment rate of 6.4 percent) was ranked with the 50 states, the District had the eleventh highest jobless rate in the country. This was eight notches above the August standing. Virginia's rate at 4.0 percent was down from 4.1 percent in

Unemployment Rates by State, September 1987



August. Maryland's rate remained unchanged at 3.9 percent in September. Virginia and Maryland ranked thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth, respectively, in the standing of the 51 jurisdictions.

Twenty-four states reported rates at or below the national unadjusted rate of 5.7 in September. The District of Columbia's rate, at 6.4 percent was above, and Maryland and Virginia were below the national rate.

Of the 45 states reporting over-the-year decreases in unemployment rates for September, 28 states plus the District of Columbia had declines of 1 percentage point or more. The largest were in Louisiana (3.5 points), Ohio (2.9 points), Alabama (2.7 points), and Oklahoma (2.5 points).

New Hampshire, at 2.1 percent, had the lowest unemployment rate for September. Delaware (2.5 percent), Connecticut and Massachusetts (both 2.8 percent), and Maine and Vermont (both 2.9 percent) reported the next lowest rates. No state reported a rate in double digits, with the highest rates in Louisiana (9.9 percent), West Virginia (9.1 percent), Mississippi (8.9 percent), Alaska (8.6 percent), Texas (8.5 percent), and New Mexico (8.3 percent).

Cities

In comparison with 25 selected central cities, the District of Columbia (with a preliminary rate of 6.4 percent) had the seventeenth lowest jobless rate. This was up one notch from the August position at eighteenth. In September, the average unemployment rate of all 26 cities was 7.2 percent. Of the 26 cities, twenty-three reported lower jobless rates and three reported higher rates. Eleven (11) of the selected cities have jobless rates

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Unemployment Rates in Selected Cities*

		September	
		1987	1986
1.	Gary, IN	13.2	20.0
2.	Detroit, MI	11.1	12.0
3.	Houston, TX	9.7	11.5
4.	New Orleans, LA	9.3	11.9
5.	St. Louis, MO	9.0	8.9
6.	Newark, NJ	8.8	9.3
7.	Birmingham, AL	8.4	11.3
8.	Buffalo, NY	7.9	9.8
9.	Cleveland, OH	7.8	12.2
10.	Dallas, TX	7.8	6.6
11.	Chicago, IL	7.3	9.6
12.	Dayton, OH	7.1	10.4
13.	Miami, FL	6.9	8.8
14.	Atlanta, GA	6.8	7.3
15.	Los Angeles, CA	6.7	8.4
16.	Baltimore, MD	6.5	7.5
17.	**Dist. of Columbia**	**6.4**	**7.4**
18.	Philadelphia, PA	6.2	6.9
19.	Cincinnati, OH	6.1	8.6
20.	Pittsburgh, PA	6.0	7.1
21.	Milwaukee, WI	5.7	7.3
22.	Salt Lake City, UT	5.7	5.4
23.	Columbus, OH	5.1	6.9
24.	New York, NY	4.5	6.6
25.	San Francisco, CA	4.5	5.0
26.	Boston, MA	3.4	5.1

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

of 6.5 or less. Both the District of Columbia and Baltimore fall under this category.

The District's rate normally is much higher than the Baltimore rate. But in the last months, the trend reversed itself. In September, the former was 6.4 percent while the latter remained unchanged at 6.5 percent. Double-digit jobless rates were reported in only two selected cities—Gary (13.2 percent) and Detroit (11.1 percent). Boston had the lowest rate, unchanged at 3.4 percent, followed by San Francisco at 4.5 percent. The largest over-the-year declines in joblessness were in Gary (6.8 percent), Cleveland (4.4 percent), Dayton (3.3 percent), Birmingham (2.9 percent), Houston (2.7 percent), New Orleans (2.6 percent) and Cincinnati (2.5 percent). Over the year, Dallas reported a 1.2 percent increase.

Departments

Unemployment Insurance Activities October 1987

There were 3,030 initial claims taken for unemployment compensation benefits by the District of Columbia in October 1987. This month's activity was 12 percent above September—a seasonal increase associated with the quarterly change of the base period for determining monetary eligibility. Since there is a sizable number of claimants whose wages are higher in the base period which is effective the first of October than in the previous period, they take the option of waiting to file in the higher period because it yields a higher benefit amount. This surge in filers has occurred at the beginning of each quarter this year, except the second quarter, and was evident in all quarters of 1986. The increase in claims at the beginning of the third quarter this year (July) was also 12 percent above the previous month.

The surge in initial claims filers was insufficient to trigger a commensurate increase in other measures. To the contrary, there were decreases in all of the other activities except the average weekly benefit payment, which increased only a tenth of a percent. The benefit outlay in October—$5.0 million—was 20 percent below last month and 18 percent below the same month last year.

The City paid $63.9 million in benefits for the first ten months of this year, compared to $61.8 million last year. The primary 1987 workload—the number of weeks compensated for the time period—was 366,330.

Selected Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics
(Regular Programs)
District of Columbia
October 1987

	Oct. 1987	Sept. 1987	Oct. 1986	% Change From Sept. 1987	% Change From Oct. 1986
State UI Program[a]					
Initial Claims Taken	2,828	2,558	3,395	+10.6	-16.7
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	28,474	34,244	35,156	-16.8	-19.0
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	26,435	32,978	33,639	-19.8	-21.4
Total Benefits Paid	$4,613,171	$5,758,225	$5,482,779	-19.9	-15.9
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$174.51	$174.61	$162.99	-0.1	+7.1
Number of First Payments	1,446	1,448	1,785	-0.1	-19.0
Number of Final Payments	793	1,060	955	-25.2	-17.0
Total Beneficiaries	7,952	8,980	9,118	-11.4	-12.8
Federal Program[b]					
Initial Claims Taken	159	116	201	+37.1	-20.9
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	2,158	2,314	2,955	-6.7	-27.0
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	1,863	2,216	2,965	-15.9	-37.2
Total Benefits Paid	$368,098	$430,561	$562,572	-14.5	-34.6
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$197.58	$194.30	$189.74	+1.7	+4.1
Number of First Payments	110	100	173	+10.0	-36.4
Number of Final Payments	51	89	94	-42.7	-45.7
Total Beneficiaries	545	585	807	-6.8	-32.5
Ex-Servicepersons Program[c]					
Initial Claims Taken	40	39	54	+2.6	-25.9
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	411	486	602	-15.4	-31.7
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	334	399	499	-16.3	-33.1
Total Benefits Paid	$61,650	$73,024	$94,650	-15.6	-34.9
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$184.58	$183.02	$189.68	+0.9	-2.7
Number of First Payments	21	31	51	-32.3	-58.8
Number of Final Payments	29	24	36	+20.8	-19.4
Total Beneficiaries	103	118	151	-12.7	-31.8
Total—All Programs					
Initial Claims Taken	3,027	2,713	3,650	+11.6	-17.1
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	31,043	37,044	38,713	-16.2	-19.8
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	28,632	35,593	37,103	-19.6	-22.8
Total Benefits Paid	$5,042,919	$6,261,810	$6,140,001	-19.5	-17.9
Average Weekly Benefit Payments	$176.13	$175.93	$165.49	+0.1	+6.4
Number of First Payments	1,577	1,579	2,009	-0.1	-21.5
Number of Final Payments	873	1,173	1,085	-25.6	-19.5
Total Beneficiaries	8,600	9,683	10,076	-11.2	-14.6

a. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).
b. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).
c. No joint claims.

This was four percent below the idle weeks compensated through the first ten months of last year. However, the average weekly benefit amount was $174.50 this year compared to $161.15 last year, accounting for the increase in total outlay. The maximum weekly benefit amount increased from $206 to $250, effective January 1986. The 1986 period, therefore, included all carryovers from 1985 at the lower amount ($206) scale, whereas all beneficiaries in 1987 were on the $250 scale. In addition, the higher 1987 average is also reflective of an annual increase in the wage bases of the claimants that determined the benefit amounts.

10 Reasons To Use D.C. Job Service

For your desk

1. Job Service works with employers to recruit, screen, refer and place workers in jobs you need filled!

2. We are the single largest source of job-ready applicants in the District of Columbia!

3. We fill jobs across the entire spectrum of the work force!

4. Thousands of employers have already used us to recruit their workers!

5. For more than 50 years the District of Columbia Job Service has been a dependable community source of job applicants whenever employers have needed them. You know us. We know you!

6. We know about employment conditions in the District of Columbia!

7. We can provide occupational, apititude and proficiency testing to identify applicar who are best suited for your job!

8. We speed the placement of qualified applicants who are collecting unemployment compensation! This lowers employer's job insurance costs!

9. We save you time and money by referring only those able and available to work for you—people likely to meet your needs!

10. We don't charge fees to employers or applicants! We're employer tax-supported.

JOB SERVICE

For further information on our programs and services, call the ***Employer Services Center*** *at 639-1601*

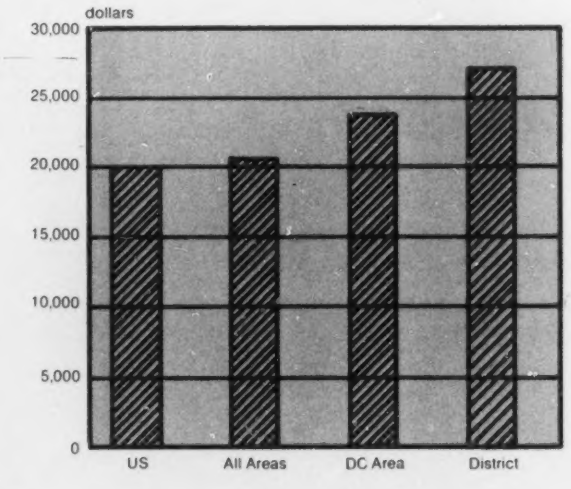
Pay Profile:

The Washington Area In 1986

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the average pay in the Washington Area during 1986 was $23,859. The average in the District of Columbia was $27,137. Thus, people working in the District proper made 14 percent more than the average for all workers in the metropolitan area. (See the November edition of the *Area Labor Summary* for industrial details concerning pay in the District.) Still, Washington Area workers made 16.3 percent more than all workers in the United States and 13.3 percent more than workers in all metropolitan areas.

Pay increased faster over the year (1985 - 1986) in the Washington MSA than in the District, the U.S., or all metropolitan areas. Compared to 17 other large metropolitan areas, the Washington Area had the fourth highest average pay in 1986 following New York, San Francisco and Detroit. Pay in the Washington Area was nearly 10 percent less than in the New York City Metropolitan Area. However, compared to other near cities, Washington Area workers earned 11.5 percent more than workers in the Philadelphia Area, 16.5 percent more than in the Baltimore Area and 18.9 percent more than in Richmond.

Annual Average Pay—1986



Annual Average Pay
Selected Metropolitan Areas
1985 - 1986
(in dollars)

Area	1985	1986	% Change
New York	24,500	26,241	7.1
San Francisco	24,146	25,594	6.0
Detroit	23,688	24,807	4.7
Washington, D.C.	22,727	23,859	5.0
Los Angeles	22,326	23,487	5.2
Houston	22,938	23,175	1.0
Dallas	22,069	22,769	3.2
Boston	20,817	22,250	6.9
Minneapolis	20,576	21,495	4.5
Atlanta	20,264	21,246	4.8
Cleveland	20,713	21,189	2.3
Philadelphia	20,077	21,115	5.2
Pittsburgh	19,558	20,193	3.2
Milwaukee	19,481	20,144	3.4
Baltimore	*	19,911	*
Richmond	18,566	19,349	4.2
New Orleans	19,030	19,264	1.2
Norfolk	16,827	17,597	4.6

* Data not available

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

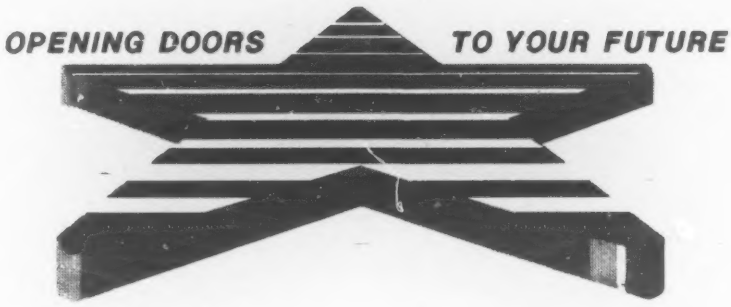
Annual Average Pay
1985 - 1986
(in dollars)

	1985	1986	% Change
United States	19,189	19,966	4.0
All Metropolitan Areas	19,851	20,691	4.2
Washington, D.C. MSA	22,727	23,859	5.0
The District	26,160	27,137	3.7

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Pay increased most rapidly in the New York Area (7.1 percent) and in the Boston Area (6.9 percent). Both are significantly greater than the 5 percent increase in this Area.

"FOR EVERY YOUTH...A JOB"



YOUTH EMPLOYMENT PROGRAMS

Help Give A Youth A Start In Life!

Call 639-1593

Hours and Earnings in Manufacturing

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of October 1987 declined $3.16. Average Weekly Hours on the other hand increased 1 hour. Average Hourly Earnings declined 11 cents an hour.

All Other Non-Durable Goods had the greatest overall increase as Weekly Earnings increased $20.57. Weekly Hours were up 2.1 hours, with Hourly Earnings increasing 8 cents an hour. The increase was due to a return to normal after the majority of employees had been on unpaid holiday or vacation without pay.

Due to less overtime being worked, Printing and Publishing had the greatest overall decrease. Weekly Earnings decreased $9.83. Weekly Hours dropped 0.2 hour, as Hourly Earnings decreased 20 cents.

Stone, Clay and Glass Products had less business other than seasonal, as did Electric Machinery, Equipment and Supplies. All Other Durable Goods had an increase in the proportion of lower paid employees. Food and Kindred Products reflect more overtime being worked.

Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing
Washington Metropolitan Area
October 1987

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Oct. 1987	Sept. 1987	Oct. 1986	Oct. 1987	Sept. 1987	Oct. 1986	Oct. 1987	Sept. 1987	Oct. 1986
Total Manufacturing	**418.42**	**421.58**	**398.09**	**38.6**	**38.5**	**38.8**	**10.84**	**10.95**	**10.26**
Durable Goods	**414.32**	**415.74**	**369.20**	**40.5**	**40.6**	**40.0**	**10.23**	**10.24**	**9.23**
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	470.40	457.32	429.24	44.8	44.1	43.8	10.50	10.37	9.80
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	454.66	451.45	409.63	40.2	40.2	40.8	11.31	11.23	10.04
Other Durable Goods	371.15	379.45	329.26	39.4	39.9	38.6	*9.42	9.51	8.53
Non-Durable Goods	**422.96**	**425.72**	**426.00**	**37.2**	**36.7**	**37.5**	**11.37**	**11.60**	**11.36**
Food & Kindred Products	413.21	426.13	470.76	36.6	35.6	39.1	11.29	11.97	12.04
Printing & Publishing	454.79	464.62	454.10	36.5	36.7	35.7	12.46	12.66	12.72
Other Non-Durable Goods	330.62	310.05	343.68	39.5	37.4	42.8	8.37	8.29	8.03
Total Production Workers	**October 1987 42,500**			**September 1987 42,400**			**October 1986 42,700**		

* Break taken in series between December 1986 and January 1987 data not comparable to previous years.

Hire More Workers, Pay Less Taxes!

TARGETED JOBS TAX CREDIT
PROGRAM (TJTC)
(CALL 639-1661)

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THERE'S AN 85% TAX CREDIT
(CALL 639-1593) FOR DETAILS

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DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
500 C STREET, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20001

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